

MCCLENTHAN.

A Times Reporter Suddenly Becomes Famous.

He Is Elevated Into Notoriety on the Toe of Mr. Hesing's Boot.

How the Bogus Interviewer Came to Grief.

Mr. Hesing's Statement of the St. Clair Sutherland Story.

Little Frank and His Legal Friend in Search of a Warrant.

The Trial Comes Off This Morning at 10 O'Clock.

Explanation of Matthews' Getting That Warrant.

He Was Driven to It by Mr. Storey.

A Sensation Spoiled.

MCCLENTHAN'S WOES.

NOTES AND OPINION.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, August 12, 1874.

Monition's statement may not be a big thing, after all. To avoid disappointment, it may be well to moderate great expectations—especially since there is no way of getting at the truth.

This disgusting Beecher scandal has shocked the moral sense of the community that well-conducted children do not ask to see the morning paper until their parents have finished.

Arguments in the railroad-injunction suit pending before the Wisconsin Supreme Court closed yesterday, and the case was taken under advisement. No venture a prophecy for prophecy on the result, it may safely be said that if the Court refuses to issue the injunction it will be for want of jurisdiction.

A good endorsement of the Citizens' Association is furnished by the election to the Presidency of Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, a business man of scholarly attainments. If common sense has not been too kind to Mr. MacVeagh, he will not allow his name to be used by the Association a moment longer than he can approve its workings.

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An indignation meeting of colored people in Baltimore who have been defrauded by the organized swindle known as the Freedman's Bank was held yesterday. Owing to a limited acquaintance with the vocabulary of polite terms, the spokesman of the meeting were not able to express their sentiments in elegant phrases, but they were perceptive enough. Nobody would suppose that they cherish sentiments of veneration and love for the Freedman's institution and its managers.

Mr. Beecher's friends ought to understand that the case against him cannot be compromised, yet the advice from New York indicates that an attempt at something of the kind is now occupying the attention of the Committee to the exclusion of everything else. The abrupt close of the investigation would be a confession. As well attempt to reconcile truth and falsehood as Titon's statement with Mr. Beecher's. Titon will certainly not be content with any settlement which convicts him of perjury.

Public opinion in New York has been much affected by recent developments in the Beecher investigation. Frontal attacks upon Titon's integrity, it is not admitted, are misdirected, and attention is given solely to the character of the man who is on trial. Persons of a charitable disposition are puzzling themselves for a satisfactory explanation of the delay in giving out Monition's statement, but thus far without notable success. On the supposition that it is favorable to Mr. Beecher, its suppression for a single day is absolutely inexplicable.

The Hon. Joseph Ledlie has gone back six years for a basis of reprobation in the O'Connor Convention, called to meet in Springfield, Aug. 25. This is a virtual admission that the Democratic party in Illinois ceased to exist when the role for Horatio Seymour was cast, yet no man more stoutly proclaims its vitality than the Hon. J. himself. We see no way out of his present dilemma. If the party has been alive all these years it ought certainly to have cast some representative in the O'Connor Convention. Though the first of July is some weeks old, yet it has not been forgotten by the insurance companies or the people. Only the body of law-makers which was chosen to perform public duties lacks an appreciation of the value of time, and the particular need of prompt action on this question.

The Chicago produce markets were generally low yesterday, and several of them tended downward. Pork was tame, 50c per bri lower on cash, at \$25.00/25.75; and firmer on seller the year, at \$16.00/16.65. Lard was nominally 20c per 100 lb lower on cash, at \$11.00/11.75; and firmer on seller the year, at \$11.00/11.75 for short cask, and \$11.00/11.75 for sweet-pickled cask. Highwines were active and firm, at 97c per gallon. Lake freights were in fair request and firm, at 25c for corn to Buffalo.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was dull and 1/2c lower, closing at \$1.05 1/2c seller the month, and \$1.05 1/2c seller September. Corn was quiet and 1/2c lower, closing at 65c cash, and 64 1/2c seller September. Oats were active and easier, closing at 40 1/2c cash, and 37 1/2c seller the month. Rye was quiet and firmer, at 75c. Barley was in fair demand, and stronger, closing at \$1.02 1/2c cash, and \$1.02 seller September. On Saturday evening there was in store in this city 226,086 bu wheat, 1,460,676 bu corn, 179,041 bu oats, 20,140 bu rye, and 11,840 bu barley. Hogs were active and sold at \$5.75 to \$7.50 for inferior to extra. Cattle were in good demand at unchanged prices. Sheep were quiet and steady.

A serious collision between colored and white men at Austin, Miss., is reported this morning. The remote cause of it seems to be the accident of a certain Dr. Smith, who shot at a colored gentleman and accidentally killed a colored child. The Doctor explains the whole case with expressions of poignant regret. He makes it perfectly clear that the colored man had insulted him, and leaves the world to infer that his obvious duty under the circumstances was to shoot "the d— nigger" on the spot. The colored people in Austin, strangely enough, do not accept this interpretation of the facts. They caught and were about to hang Smith, but were induced to surrender him on condition that he should be held in confinement. A promise to this effect was passed, but it was immediately broken; Smith was allowed to leave for Memphis, and hence the war. The negroes threaten to burn the town if Smith is not brought back, the whites have resisted, some skirmishes have taken place, many lives have been lost, both sides are expecting reinforcements, and so the situation was at last. For once the reports favor the colored men. Dr. Smith certainly ought not to live again as the principal actor in so great an affair.

We have already commented on the tremendous reaction that has shown itself in several States of late against the Republican party. Tennessee, with its 80,000 majority for Greeley in 1872, is not an isolated case. Kentucky gave Greeley 12,000 majority, and has just been carried by the Opposition with 75,000 to spare. We append the votes of several counties for 1874, as types of this sweeping change.

CLERK COUNTY ELECTIONS. PRESIDENT.

THE CITY-TAX DECISION.

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